

## **Kravchuk O. Legal regulation of energy efficiency as a factor of sustainable development**

The main ideas and approaches introduced by the newest laws of Ukraine “On the Energy Efficiency Fund” (2017) and “On the Energy Efficiency of Buildings” (2017) are considered in the article. These laws were adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 25 October 2012 “On Energy Efficiency” and Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy efficiency of buildings. The conclusions on the development of the relevant legislation of Ukraine in the sphere of ensuring sustainable development and proposals on the improvement of the legislation are made.

Ukraine has regulated by law the issue of energy efficiency of buildings at and has provided the law for creation National Energy Efficiency Fund. In this way, Ukraine consistently implements EU directives in the framework of its commitments as a member of the Energy Community. The implementation of these activities lies within the legal framework for sustainable development, in line with the UN Basic Standards for Sustainable Development, and in particular, in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Law “On the Energy Efficiency of Buildings” (2017) defines measures of ensuring energy efficiency. This Law defines cases in which the thermo-modernization of buildings is carried out without the creation of design documentation, the applying for documents giving the right to perform construction works, and the acceptance of such an object in operation, as well as cases where the design documentation is necessary. Article 12 of this Law establishes the obligation to notify the supplier of energy and water within one month after the start of work on thermo-modernization about the approximate volume of reduction of consumption of energy and water, reducing the thermal load by type of consumption and changing the temperature schedule of the heating system of the building that will arise after completing thermo-modernization works. The author considers critically the legislative provision for imposing administrative liability on the lack of such notice and proposes to cancel it.

The basic principles for the establishment and operation of the Energy Efficiency Fund are determined by the Law “On the Energy Efficiency Fund” (2017), which establishes the functions of the Fund, its purpose, sources of formation, the order and direction of the use of funds, the management of the Fund, and other important issues.

The possibility of creating a national Energy Efficiency Fund in the EU countries aimed at supporting national energy efficiency initiatives is provided by the 2012/27/EU Directive. At the same time, it is important that the creation and operation of the State Energy Saving Fund are provided for in Art. 13 and 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On Energy Saving” (1994), however, this fund does not function. At the same time, after the adoption of the Law “On the Energy Efficiency Fund” (2017), the relevant norms from the Law “On Energy Saving” were not excluded, which means that today the current legislation provides for two state-owned funds with essentially identical functions. There is a need to eliminate this legislative conflict.

**Key words:** energy efficiency, energy efficiency of buildings, thermo-modernization, sustainable development law, administrative responsibility.